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STRAWBERRY

**CATALOG
AND PLANT GUIDE**

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



On Maryland's Eastern Shore

"SHORE PLANTS WITH SURE QUALITY"

From

**J. H. SHIVERS
PLANT FARMS**

ALLEN,

Tel. *Salisbury 9578*

MARYLAND

... 1957 ...

WE GREET YOU:

In soliciting your business this year, we again thank you, our many customers and friends, who have entrusted us with orders for strawberry plants.

For those of you who are receiving the Shivers catalog for the first time, we assure you that growing strawberries can be both enjoyable and profitable. To succeed, you need a good variety of plants for your area and proper care.

Within this cover is sufficient, helpful data to guide you in growing strawberries that are "fit for a king." More and more food advertisements are featuring this luscious berry. Why not raise your own strawberries for a delicious strawberry shortcake, pie, ice cream, or jam?

We still continue the policy we began in 1934 - "Every customer, a satisfied customer." We try to be entirely worthy of your patronage and remedy any mistakes that are unknowingly made.

We greet you in 1957, earnestly hoping that this will be a successful year for us all and that we may serve you with our good, healthy plants.

Sincerely,

J. H. Shivers

Plant Farms



A Close-up of Our Beautiful, Healthy Plants Ready for Digging.

Our Agreement to You

We guarantee all plants, shipped out before May 1st. to reach you in good condition. If for any reason they do not, notify us at once, so that we can refill your order. All claims must be made upon receipt of plants. We cannot be responsible for any plants after they have been received in good condition. If for any reason you refuse plants, have the Express Agent mark the reason on shipping receipt and send to us.

REFERENCES: My best references are the many satisfied customers who have entrusted me with their orders. For bank references kindly write the Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md., or the Bank of Somerset, Princess Anne, Md. Enclose stamp for reply.

PLANTING GUIDE

The strawberry is grown in nearly every section of the United States, in parts of Canada and even in Alaska. It is adaptable to a wider range of soil and climate conditions than most small fruits. The crop is produced on large acreage for commercial purposes, while the "strawberry bed" forms a part of every well kept home garden.

In this limited space we will give suggestions for the most necessary details for successful strawberry growing. You may get more information by writing us or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., who will, upon request, send you bulletins on strawberry culture, free and postpaid. A strawberry grower should take this means of keeping in touch with the newer developments and methods being employed in present strawberry culture.

SOIL: Practically any soil that will grow good field crops will grow good berries—good rich, sandy loam preferred. All kinds of fruit plants demand that the soil be able to hold moisture well and, at the same time, drain easily. Excellent results are secured on both sandy and clay types of soil under the proper cultural management. Any soil selected for strawberry growing should be well provided with organic matter as this tends to prevent heaving out of plants in winter and enables the crop to withstand the droughts of summer. Even the extreme types of soils including sandy, gravelly or stiff clays can be made to produce profitable crops of berries where the land is well improved by the addition of organic matter and the proper fertilizers applied.

Organic matter in the form of legume crops, manure, or sod, should be turned under far enough in advance of planting to allow it to become decomposed in the soil.

SOIL PREPARATION: Soil for setting strawberry plants should be plowed deeply and harrowed until it is loose and level. We like fall plowing as it allows the soil to settle and turned-under vegetable matter to decay. Spring plowing is all right, but fall plowing is better when possible. The land should be thoroughly harrowed in spring, followed with a culti-packer or roller to preserve moisture after planting. It is best to plant some cover crop such as oats or rye which is to be plowed under except in the case of sod land which should be left rough over winter to kill the white grub.

Several weeks before planting, the cover crop should be turned under or rough land disced thoroughly. A week or ten days before the plants are set, the final preparation of the plant bed should be made, at which time the fertilizer should be applied.

Stable manures are the best fertilizers we have found. They not only furnish the necessary plant food, but also make the heavier soil of finer texture, and the light sandy soils of greater water-holding capacity. This may be applied in the fall and plowed in or spread on land after plowing and worked in the soil well. The best results we have ever obtained were by opening the rows and putting some fine manure in the row during the winter.

I wish to thank you for the care you gave my strawberry plant order. They came in very fine shape.
April 26, 1956

Wm. Shepard

Washington Co., N. Y.

However, if coarse manure is not convenient, you can get very good results from commercial fertilizer. A mixture composed of 1,500 pounds dissolved bone and 500 pounds super phosphate. The analysis of this mixture is about 3-10-0. Use about 500 or 600 pounds of this per acre in the drill before the plants are set, or alongside of the plants, and thoroughly work in with hoe or cultivator soon after setting the plants. Where applied in the drill, it should be worked in thoroughly, going at least twice in each row with an implement to mix it in. If applied broadcast, 1,000 pounds or more per acre of this mixture thoroughly harrowed in before the plants are set, can be used without injury and possibly to advantage. If this amount is to be used, however, we would much prefer to put five or six hundred pounds in the drill and use the balance as a side dressing in late summer. We have used as much as 700 pounds without injury, but have seen severe injury from 1,000 pounds in the drill, not thoroughly mixed with the soil. In no case should nitrate or potash salts ever be used in any mixture drilled under the plants. Contact of any of these materials with the roots will surely burn them. In the past many thousands of plants have been killed by such methods. As a top dressing to be used in late summer, or in early spring before growth starts, 6-8-6 and 5-10-5 fertilizer give excellent results. In a very dry season on very light soil, fertilizer applied in early spring cuts down the yield by producing a heavy growth of foliage which sucks out the scanty supply of moisture.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE PLANTS ARRIVE:

Order your plants early before foliage starts to grow and set plants out upon arrival if possible. If impossible to set upon arrival, place in cold storage if available at 32 degrees F. until conditions are right for setting. When no cold storage is available, dig a V-shaped trench, open the bundles, spread out in thin layers with buds just even with the surface of the ground and firm the soil back against the roots of the plants. If necessary, several layers of plants can be heeled-in the same place with one or two inches of soil between each layer of plants. Wet the soil and roots of plants thoroughly when heeling-in is done.

WHEN TO PLANT: EARLY! The best time to plant is just as early in spring as land can be worked, or as soon as the ground can be made ready for planting. **LATER PLANTING RETARDS NORMAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.** Order your plants as early as possible; plants set early start quicker and make a more vigorous growth of plants.

Many inquiries come in regard to planting in August. Plants at that season of the year have not matured enough to permit digging or shipping without too much waste. Therefore, spring is the most natural and successful time for planting.

SETTING THE PLANTS: There are many methods of setting strawberry plants. No particular method has advantage over another except in the saving of labor. The important thing is to get your plants in the ground the same depth as they grew in the original bed and to pack the dirt firmly around the roots. Set the plants so that the roots are completely covered and soil will come to the leaves. However, make sure that the leaves are not covered. If plants are not set deep enough in the soil, they will dry out. If leaves are covered, plants will fail to start proper growth. We recommend setting the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, or even as far as $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, if soil is very fertile. The plants should be set 15 to 24 inches apart in the row, depending on the varieties set, the width of the rows themselves and the fertility of the land.

Free growing varieties like Dunlap, Missionary and Blakemore which make large number of plants should be set farther apart than varieties like Fairfax, Red Star, Fairpeak and all everbearing varieties.

SCALE OF SETTING PLANTS

Approximate Numbers of plants Required for 1 Acre for Various Distances.

Rows	In Row	Plants Per Acre
3 ft. apart	18 in.	9,700
3 ft. apart	24 in.	7,300
3½ ft. apart	18 in.	8,300
3½ ft. apart	24 in.	6,200
4 ft. apart	18 in.	7,300
4 ft. apart	24 in.	5,500

CULTIVATION: The cultivation is always important and should be started as soon as the planting is finished. If one will take trouble to destroy all grass and weeds the year previous on land to be planted in strawberries, it will be found to pay handsomely, as the seeds thus destroyed will not be in your berry beds to plague the grower and run up the cost of hoeing. Keep them clean until frost, hoe shallow so as not to disturb the roots, and success is assured.

VARIETIES: The selection of varieties should be governed by the local conditions and the demand of the markets to be furnished. Information is available from your State Agricultural Experiment Station, local growers or County Agent. Some varieties are very popular in the South, while other varieties are more popular in the Central and West. The North select and find more satisfaction in growing an entirely different variety from the other sections. New varieties are constantly being developed and tested.

MULCHING: Before severe weather starts, the plants should be covered with 1 to 3 inches of good mulching material such as hay, straw or pine needles. As spring growth starts this mulch where too thick should be pulled open and arranged under the plants. Plants for the most part are usually able to push through thinner mulches, unless it packs. This mulch serves to support the fruit and avoids rot and grit, making your berries cleaner and firmer to harvest and the mulch keeps the moisture up in dry, windy weather.

MARKETING: The ultimate value of a crop of berries is determined by the selling price. Well grown fruit should receive the greatest care in harvesting, packing and shipping, so that it reaches the consumer in as good condition as possible. There is usually an oversupply of poor fruit, but very rarely is the market glutted with good fruit, well displayed. Intelligent grading pays. A dishonest pack hurts the shipper most. Some form of ventilated crate should be used for best results in transit.

I just wanted to write and tell you how pleased I am with the strawberry plants which I ordered from you. My order reached here April 21. I picked a little less than a gallon off of the plants this year. It was hard for me to believe. Lots of people said that they had never seen nor heard of plants producing so early. I will always praise your plants. Thanks again for the nice plants.

June 18, 1956

John Davis

Yadkin Co., N. C.

Will you please send me your price list on 10,000 or more plants. The plants we received from you last year were wonderful.

Dec. 31, 1955

James Hopkins

Henry Co., Ky.



We grow our plants in land that has been fumigated before plant setting to control nematode. Soil fumigation very simply consists of the application of chemicals into crop lands for the control of soil pests. This treatment enables the plants to withstand certain adverse growing conditions more effectively.

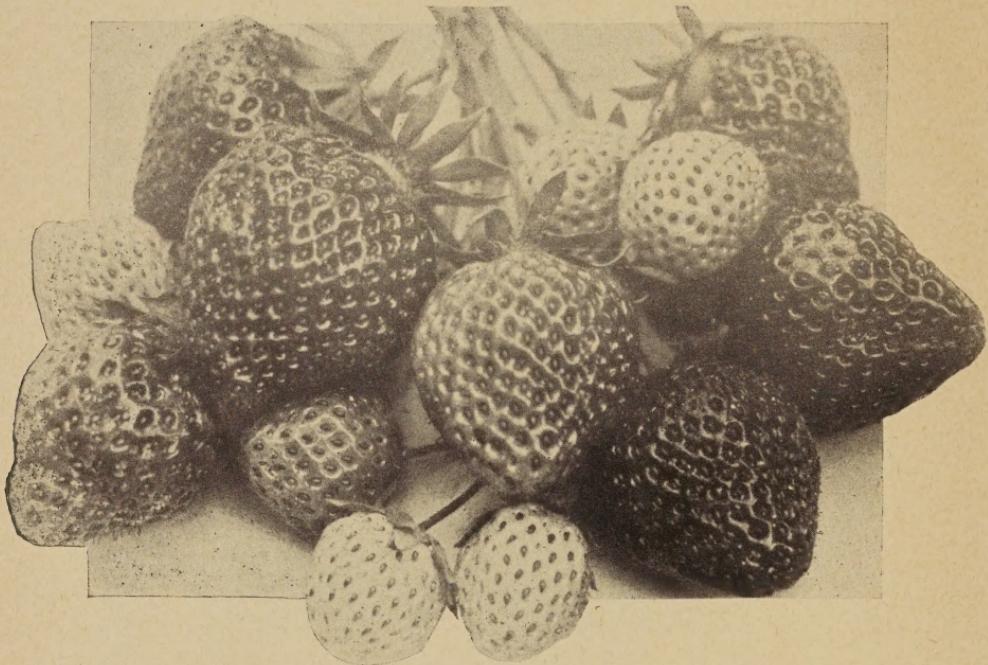
Fertilizer with Chlorodane added is spread on the soil. The Chlorodane is used to kill and control harmful insects such as aphis, ants and other insects.

We maintain a regular dusting schedule, with parathion for control of insects that spread virus and plant diseases.

Our plants are grown on land that has not been in strawberries for a number of years. We believe our plants to be free of diseases and insects as is possible to have them.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Plants that are dug when dormant and placed in cold storage, live and grow better than fresh dug plants, especially for late plantings. If you have storage facilities with temperatures about 32 degrees, order your plants early when plants are dormant and place in storage. If you do not have storage space, place your order early and we will keep your plants in storage. Very often we are sold out on some varieties late in the season. Plants dug when dormant will cost less for transportation than plants dug after they make their spring growth.



PREMIER (HOWARD 17)

PLANT GROWTH: Premier plants from good stock will make a good fruiting bed of perfectly healthy plants. Premier does well over a large territory, chiefly in the middle and northern states. They are usually called the frost proof berry and for this reason are grown by more commercial growers than any other variety ever introduced.

SIZE, QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVENESS: The berries are a medium red in color, have a medium size green cap that will stay green throughout the season under favorable conditions. A quart of Premier berries that have been grown right and picked well has a very handsome appearance and is as attractive as any variety in its box. The quality will compare well with most other varieties. It is moderately firm and looks well. These berries are good for local market or long truck shipments but not for ice shipments.

OLD STANDARD PREMIER

We have had many requests for the old, standard variety of Premier. This season we have a good supply of the standard and the Virus-free varieties.

BLAKEMORE

The Blakemore is a U. S. Department of Agriculture cross of Missionary and Premier. This variety is very popular in Mid-western and southern states.

PLANT GROWTH: Blakemore makes a vigorous growth and should be kept thinned out for best results. The foliage is healthy and stands up very well during the entire fruiting season.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The berries are very firm and will stand long distance shipping in excellent condition. It has become very popular with the Maryland growers because of firmness and keeping qualities if kept on the vine and also after picking. In fact, it will keep well on the vines several days should weather conditions delay the picking. The fruit is very light in color and very attractive.

PRODUCTIVENESS: It is medium in size if the plants are properly spaced, but when allowed to get too thick the berries will run down fast. In planting Blakemore be sure to have them properly spaced to about 6 plants to the square foot. The fresh fruit is rather tart but is a favorite with the "cold pack" men and is one of the best berries for canning.

Received the berry plants from you yesterday which look so healthy. I have planted them and hope they will produce well. Thanks for forwarding plants so quickly.

April 15, 1956

Herbert F. Moelke

Santa Clara Co., Calif.

My last order of plants came last week and look fine. I want a repeat order as soon as possible. Thank you!

April 21, 1956

R. T. La Vine

Wright Co., Minn.

DIXIELAND

Dixieland originated in North Carolina. It is an early ripening variety and seems to be adapted to about the same areas as Blakemore. Its fruit is as firm as the Blakemore yet slightly larger and darker red and smoother. However it is comparable in quality and acceptable for freezing by packers. So wherever the Blakemore can be grown satisfactory, this variety will do as well or better in vigor and production.

TENNESSEAN

This is a new variety originated at West Tennessee Experiment Station. It is a cross with two Tennessee developed varieties made by J. P. Overcash. It has the outstanding feature of blossoming after the Blakemore, but will have berries ripen before the Blakemore. It is a variety which can be grown in any section where the Blakemore proved a success. The fruit is very bright red with bright green cap, larger than the Blakemore. In test plots, the yield was better even than the Blakemore. The Tennessean 965 about equals the Blakemore as a plant maker, and is a good berry for freezing, and tests show it to be a good shipper.

FAIRFAX

PLANT GROWTH: The Fairfax makes a strong robust growth of perfectly healthy plants. The plants are larger and spaced farther apart than the Dorsett. The leaves are large, dark green, and somewhat glossy.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The berries average very large. In size and appearance they resemble the Chesapeake, having prominent yellow seeds, shiny almost polished surface which makes the berries very attractive to buyers upon reaching the market. Appearance alone will make the Fairfax bring top prices on the market.

The berries are light when they first ripen but become dark when over ripe and are sometimes dark when they reach the market. This does not mean a state of decay for they retain their flavor and remain firm for several days after they turn dark. Buyers have learned that the berries, even though they become dark in color, hold their flavor and firmness. This has given them a high place on the market. From my experience you will not go wrong by trying Fairfax to see how attractive they are. It is a strong competitor for leadership and is gaining in popularity.

PRODUCTIVENESS: The Fairfax will not make as many plants as Dorsett or Premier, but it is not subject to become too thick for a good crop of fruit. The fruit of Fairfax is larger than Dorsett but does not produce quite as many berries. The higher price received for berries the past seasons has caused a demand for this variety. It rates as "tops" for the home garden.

DORSETT

PLANT GROWTH: The Dorsett was introduced several years ago. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing many runners. In good soil, it has a tendency to become too thick and a matted row is the result. The plants are not as large as the Fairfax. Some growers rate Dorsett as one of the best.

SIZE AND QUALITY: Under favorable conditions the berries are very large and conic in shape. At the proper picking stage, the berries are medium light in color and retain their lightness even after they begin to get quite ripe. The appearance alone should sell them. Its flavor is mildly sub-acid; under normal conditions it is sweet and very pleasing in flavor but not so rich as Fairfax. However, when the fruit is overripe the flavor does not become so objectionable as in many other varieties. It has proven especially well on heavy soils.

PRODUCTIVENESS: They ripen about the same time as Premier, and are very productive. Some of our customers claim they yield fully as well as the Premier, while others say they do not. With us experience has proven that they do not produce quite so well as the Premier although the quality of the berries is better throughout the season. Should you be short of pickers or weather conditions prove unfavorable for picking, Dorsett berries will carry over in better condition than the Premier.

KLONMORE

This variety is a cross of the Klondyke and Blakemore and is being successfully grown in the South from Louisiana to South Carolina. The berries are very firm, bright red in color with yellow seeds, ripen early, good shipper. Klonmore is a good variety for Southern growers.



TEMPLE

The Temple is a cross between Aberdeen and Fairfax—Made by Dr. Geo. M. Darrow with the purpose of obtaining a new strawberry variety with resistance to red-stem disease. Temple is very vigorous, making a dense bed of unusually tall plants. It is quite productive and nearly as early as the Blakemore, yet not so firm or so acid, but nearly as bright colored. The dessert quality is good. Thus far shipping tests have shown this berry well suited to long-distance shipping. The berries are large, conic, smooth, uniform, and have large, attractive caps. Although the Temple may be adapted over a wide area, it is being introduced mainly for those growers having low dark land. It is not a high land berry. We would suggest you try it.

MISSIONARY

Missionary is the old reliable early variety for the South.

The leading berry in the Southern States. Will do well on almost all soils but will do better than most varieties on light soil.

The berries are medium in size, dark red in color, with a tart flavor and attractive in appearance. It is a good shipper and has for a long time been a favorite with the "juice men." The Blakemore is more popular in this section, but in some parts of the South, Missionary still holds the supreme place.

We have a fine lot of Missionary plants. Give them a trial this season.

OTHER EARLY VARIETIES

MIDLAND: A U. S. Department of Agriculture cross of Premier and Redheart, introduced several seasons ago. It does not make as many plants as some of the other early varieties. The berries are large, firm, of good quality, and deep red in color. Midland is very productive for the number of plants grown.

KLONDYKE: The old standby for shipping to distant markets, adapted to southern planting, berries medium to large, attractive red, flesh very firm and red to the core. Medium in quality, good plant maker, and yields good crops. Commands top prices on the markets.

BELLMAR: A cross of Premier and Missionary. The plants are quite productive. The berries are bright red with a green cap, conical in shape and very attractive. For those not satisfied with Dorsett and Fairfax or Premier will advise giving Bellmar a trial. I have some nice plants for those who like it or who want to give it a trial.

DUNLAP: It is gradually being replaced by Premier because Premier berries are earlier, larger, and more handsome in appearance.

Dunlap is still grown by many of its old friends and we have a nice stock of plants for those who know and want it. Berries are medium in size, bright rich red clear through, and fair to good in quality.

TENNESSEE SHIPPER: A new variety originated in Tennessee and a cross of a Missionary and Blakemore. I would say it was a variety well worth trying. It is a variety considered very promising.

Tennessee Shipper is an early variety, makes less plants than Blakemore but larger. The berries are attractive, pointed and carry well making it a good shipper. This variety has increased in popularity since the plants are virus free.

STELEMASTER: A new variety, the Stelemaster, has been developed by the Horticultural Crops Research Branch at Beltsville, and the Maryland Experiment Station. It was introduced for areas where red-stele have damaged Temple and Sparkle. It is an early variety, ripening a few days before Temple. The plants are vigorous, productive and highly resistant to all kinds of red-stele known in eastern United States. The berries are medium in size, generally uniform and medium red in color with a glossy smooth surface. The flesh is light red, firm and flavor mild and subacid.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES



CATSKILL

One of our best mid-season berries we have ever grown. They are well bedded with strong healthy plants. Before the virus-free Catskill came, this variety was losing some of their original vigor and good quality. Last year, we picked berries from some of the virus-free Catskill. We have never seen such large berries nor as many berries on such fields of plants.

It is a cross of the Marshall and Premier. When planted in good land and well taken care of, it produces a good bed of very attractive and healthy plants. The bright color of Catskill berries make them attractive on the market, good for home use and considered very good for freezing. The berries are uneven in shape but uniform in size. They are more firm than the Premier and ripen about the same time of Big Joe. Really Catskill staged a come-back in the season of 1955.

BIG JOE

PLANT GROWTH: The plant is a vigorous grower, very healthy and medium productive.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The berries are large in size and have a large bright green cap which increases their attractiveness. They are, also, very fine in quality. Market gardeners who retail their berries, those who sell at the farm or on roadside market, or, in fact, anyone who can get a premium for large, handsome, high quality fruit should include Big Joe in their plantings.

PRODUCTIVENESS: No midseason variety that I have ever grown comes as near being a worthy runner for Premier as does Big Joe. This variety does well on nearly all types of soil, but, like most others, responds quickly to good care and fertility. When grown for local or nearby markets where the shipping distance is not so great, Big Joe is one of the best money-makers we have. Locally, it comes in with fine, handsome berries just as many of the early varieties are beginning to run down, and brings a premium of a dollar or two per crate over anything then being offered.

EMPIRE

Empire originated from a cross made between Dresden and Sparkle by the New York Experimental Station. It is very popular for growers in New York, Michigan and other Northern States.

Its attractiveness is due to its unusually bright glossy medium red color and bright green cap. Its large size is maintained very well through out the season. Reports from northern growers indicate considerable frost resistance in Empire.

Plants numerous, produce freely, very productive, medium green leaves; fruit stems long; fruit very large, round conic to wedge conic, slightly irregular, not too seedy in appearance, flesh light red. Quality of fruit very good, ripening 2 to 5 days later than Premier. It is recommended for extensive trial for commercial planting as a fresh fruit variety. Its good quality and size of berries commend it to the home fruit grower.

POCAHONTAS

Pocahontas is a strawberry variety introduced by the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry and Va. Truck Experiment Station. It is a cross of the Tenn. Shipper and Midland.

This variety ripens about a week later than the Blakemore. Berries are vivid red, in color, firm, average in size and maintain this through the season, glossy with a tough skin. The berries run uniform in shape but have a moderately tart flavor. They make a vigorous growth of robust plants and produce runners freely. It is recommended for growers from New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina to central United States.

Enclosed is a check for an order for plants. Last years plants coming along fine. I made strawberry short cake last November with berries from the Superfection plants. The berries were big and beautiful.

April 16, 1956 Ernest H. Corson, Sr. Cape May Co., N. J.

Received my Strawberry Plants in very good condition and I am very well pleased with them. I have them set and they look very good. I hope to order from you each year as being satisfied with plants and service.

April 3, 1956 Roy Butler Shelby Co., Ill.

We received our plants March 30 in good condition. They were immediately set and living fine. I have as nice a patch started as I ever saw. Thank you for sending them so soon.
May 2, 1956. Complex Brown Balakli, G. E.

May 2, 1956 Romley Brown Pulaski Co., Ill.

I am writing about the good plants which I received from you in April. I have lost only two plants. You may place my name on your mailing list as well as Sams Brothers who are my neighbors. I would like to have an order for next spring, half of it in Big Joes and the other half with some later variety a week later at least.

June 14, 1956 E. M. McTaggert Washington Co., Ohio

Please send me your catalogue and price list of strawberry plants. I ordered some plants from you last spring and was well pleased with the plants sent.

January 11, 1956 W. M. Bass Campbell Co., Va.



TENN. BEAUTY

From our experience and reports from other growers, Tennessee Beauty is the best Tennessee variety which has come in the strawberry field in recent years. It does well in the Southern States, Mid-Western, as well as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The plants are easily grown, strong and healthy, making a good picking bed. The berries are large red conic shape with a bright green cap. They are a mid-season variety, yield as good as the best and will bring several dollars premium over other varieties. It is considered good for freezing. If you are looking for a good mid-season variety, we recommend Tenn. Beauty.

FAIRLAND

Fairland is a variety which gives its best results in Massachusetts, Ohio West Virginia and other northern states. It is recommended more for local markets than for shipping.

The berries are large, light in color, and fairly good in quality.

The plants are vigorous in growth and red-stole resistant. They are extremely productive, ranking with Premier and Catskill.



ARMORE

A cross of Aroma and Blakemore introduced by the Missouri Experiment Station. It resembles the Aroma in size and shape, but like the Blakemore the berries are firm and bright red in color, good quality for shipping. Growing tests of Armore have proven it to be more productive than 60 others. The fruit ripens a few days later than the Blakemore and plants continue to produce late after the Aroma berries are harvested.

ALBRITTON

Albritton is a midseason variety, originated in North Carolina and appears to be best adapted in that state and adjoining states. This variety is replacing Massey rapidly because of the firmness, tough skin, smoothness and attractive appearance. Although it is primarily a fresh market berry, fully ripened fruit yield an attractive frozen pack.

RED CROP

Redcrop is a new midseason variety introduced by New Jersey Experiment Station where growers proved it yielded above average. The berries are firm but dark and small; become too dark if left on too long. Recommended for New Jersey and Northern States.



SPARKLE

A cross of the Aberdeen and Fairfax. It has the appearance of the Fairfax as well as firmness. Berries are slightly dark red, very glossy. The plants are medium large and make abundance of runners. They have proven in test plots to be very productive, of medium to large berries, rated very high for quick freezing. It is fast becoming a popular berry in New Jersey, New York and the New England states.

This variety is highly resistant to red-stele.

VERMILLION

Vermilion is a midseason variety adapted to sections of Middle Atlantic and Central states. It was originated by the University of Illinois, in which section has shown good results. Its vigorous plants are resistant to red-stele and are very productive. The fruit is dark red, large in size, good flavor, with the same degree of firmness as Sparkle.

PATHFINDER

This variety originated in New Jersey Experiment Station. It is a cross of the Premier and the Aberdeen and the tests made of this variety have proven it very satisfactory. Under normal conditions it ripens about 3 days later than Premier and is very productive over a long season.

The foliage is a dark green and will make a well spaced row of good large plants under favorable conditions. The berries are conic in shape, bright red in color, berries will run large to average in size, having a subacid flavor of good quality. From reports from the Experiment Stations in several states, it would seem that the Pathfinder is a variety best adapted to areas where the Premier or Howard 17 grow.

ABERDEEN

The Aberdeen is a variety very popular in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and justly so for it has much to recommend it. The plants show unusual thriftiness, making an abundance of new plants. We recommend planting Aberdeen 24 inches apart in the rows. The Aberdeen is unusually productive. The berries will average larger than Premier, being somewhat pointed in shape, and most every berry is perfect in shape. Its ripening period extends from two to three weeks.

SHASTA

A variety developed in California, which authorities there claim to bear all season. From our trial plot here it bears only in the spring. The plants are large and healthy. Berries are large, flat and conic in shape with a very attractive green cap. From our experience it is a berry well worth trying.

so I could receive them about the 10th
Jan. 12, 1956 Wm. A. Powell

Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Check for an order of 1,000 Premier plants enclosed. All orders which I have previously ordered have arrived in fine shape. Many thanks for your kindness in trying to please every one. I know of no one at present who desires plants but I will tell anyone where to write for plants if they wish good plants as I have had in the past.

Rockingham Co., Va.

I received the rest of my order today and am well pleased with them.
Thank you!

Thank you.
April 13, 1956

Thomas O'dre

Orleans Co. N. Y.

The 250 Pocahontas strawberry plants which you sent me in early March were put out in the garden on the fifth of the month and are now growing vigorously.

During the entire 15 years of my gardening experience here I have never received finer plants from any nursery. They were especially well rooted, which fact probably accounts for the excellent growth they have already made. I am more than pleased with them.

Check is enclosed for 50 Midland plants from your virus-free stock. Make shipment at your earliest convenience. I trust that these plants will have the same fine, well developed root system as the Pocahontas.

March 29, 1956

J. E. Barker

King George Co. Va

Late Varieties



ROBINSON

The Robinson, known as Kardinal King, also Scarlet Beauty, originated in Michigan. This variety has become popular with northern and mid-western growers, from Michigan to Maryland.

The plants grow small but will make a wide bed of plants that grow in most types of soil. The berries grow quite large, blunt pointed, borne on large thick fruit stems, well protected with heavy foliage. The berries are scarlet, solid red through the center.

In the northern and western sections, the fruit holds up well for shipping, while in other sections the fruit is not firm enough to ship long distances.

Robinson has a long fruiting season which is in its favor. The size and the attractive berry sells well at local markets. Its name of Scarlet Beauty describes it best. Many growers have produced record breaking crops and have given it first place in the strawberry list.

EDEN

The Eden Strawberry was introduced by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and is a cross of Dresden and Fairfax. It is an excellent processing variety due to its color and tart flavor. Eden is darker than the Empire variety but it is glossy and attractive in appearance. It makes a vigorous growth of plants, dark green leaves, fruit stems long, with fruit clustered at the top, ripening a few days earlier than Sparkle. Eden berries show a fine color in a frozen pack, therefore are highly recommended for this purpose. We have a limited supply of this variety.



FAIRPEAKE

A U. S. Department of Agriculture cross of Fairfax and Chesapeake. It is a better plant maker than the Chesapeake.

The size and firmness of berries equal the Chesapeake. The quality of berries are as good as the Fairfax. You will not go wrong in trying a few of these plants.

GANDY

One of the old favorite late varieties and still considered by some growers in central states. The only trouble it can not be depended on in a very dry season, for it must have a moist, springy soil. For best results, plant in a very rich soil. The berries are medium in size, firm, and slightly acid in flavor.



AMBROSIA LATE

This variety has been considered one of the best late varieties by many growers. The berries are large, pointed, bright red and very delicious. The plants are large and respond well to good care. If you have never tried this variety, we would recommend it.

RED STAR

A very late variety, which is growing in popularity in the North and West to Missouri. It is several days later than Gandy. The plants are large and vigorous, easily grown in dark loamy soil.

The berries are bright in color, do not turn dark, very firm glossy skin, tough enough to be called a good shipper. The raised yellow seeds combined with the bright green cap makes the Red Star a very attractive berry. Because of its flavor and tartness, its dessert quality being excellent, its shape retained perfectly when preserved or canned, it is recommended highly as a commercial, and especially as a home garden berry.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION NO. 182, College Park, Md., Oct. 5, 1956

This is to certify, that on the 8th day of September, 1956, we examined the nursery stock of J. H. Shivers Plant Farm located at Allen, County of Wicomico, State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This Certificate is valid until September 30, 1957, unless sooner revoked and does not include nursery stock not grown within this state, unless such stock is previously covered by Certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Plant Pathologist.

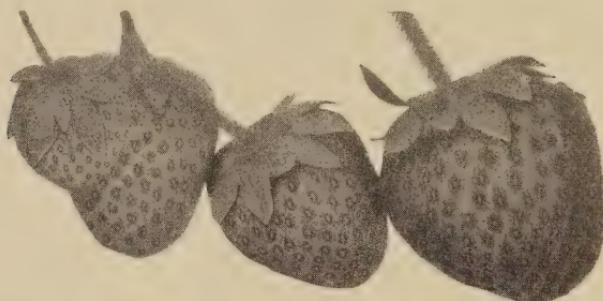
L. O. WEAVER
State Plant Pathologist

GEO. S. LANGFORD
Acting State Entomologist

Everbearing Varieties

GROW EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Be sure to include some of the Everbearers in your order. You can have berries for your own use all summer and sell your neighbors enough to pay all costs of growing them. There is a good local demand for these berries.



SUPERFECTION

A new Everbearer, originated in Michigan and seems to have similar characteristics in plant growth and fruiting as the Gem. Like Gem it will produce more plants than the Mastodon. When Superfection is planted in the spring, with proper care and conditions, a good crop of summer and fall berries will be a certainty. It can not be depended upon for spring production, as the Mastodon. If you wish berries in your garden in the summer and fall, try some Superfection.

MASTODON

THE KING OF THE EVERBEARERS

If planted in good land under favorable conditions, they will make a good bed of plants, but under reverse conditions, they are inclined to stool up. The plants are large, the foliage having a dark green glossy color. The berries are of good size, rich in color and are firm enough to ship to moderate distances. Every gardener or farmer should have a plot of Mastodon or Gem plants or both for Fall berries.

STREAMLINER

A new everbearer with a rich red color as the Mastodon, but not as firm as the Gem. It grows well in any section and is recommended for local markets and fruit stands. If you wish to plant everbearers, would advise Streamliner for trial.

GEM

From our experience, this variety is equal to any Everbearer and really has surpassed all, even the Mastodon over a test of several years.

GROWTH OF PLANTS: Under most conditions, Gem will make a good bed of plants. The plants are very prolific. We have seen the runner plants put out blossoms before they had taken root. The berries are medium to large in size, a bright red color and a very good flavor.

LEADING VARIETIES FOR HOME AND COMMERCIAL FREEZERS

There seems to be a matter of taste or opinion of the preference of the most satisfactory varieties for freezing. We have been freezing most of the varieties for several years to test them in our home freezer and have found the following varieties to freeze satisfactorily:

Dixieland	Tennessean
Premier	Tenn. Beauty
Missionary	Sparkle
Blakemore	Fairpeake
Fairland	Aberdeen
Midland	Catskill

TRUE-TO-NAME: We use every precaution to have our plants true-to-name, and if any should prove otherwise we will replace it, but in no case will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the plants.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

TERMS: Cash with order. Remit by Money Order, Bank Draft, Cash in Registered Letter or Personal Check.

PACKING: No extra charge made for packing at these prices.

TIME OF SHIPMENTS: We ship plants from November 1st to May 1st.

LATE SHIPMENTS: All plants ordered shipped after May 1st will be packed and shipped in best possible condition but at purchaser's risk.

WRITE US: We will be pleased to hear from you this season, if we can be of help to you in any way in answering questions regarding varieties, cultural methods, diseases or any other matter concerning strawberries. Please feel free to write us.

WHEN AND HOW TO ORDER

ORDER as soon as you have decided what varieties and how many you want. Write plainly so that we can get your name and address correctly for prompt acknowledgement of order of plants.

REGARDING YOUR ORDER: Attached to this catalog is an order blank. By filling it out completely, you will assist us in handling your order promptly and accurately. Give your name and complete address legibly. Check the manner of shipment you prefer. Note the amount that is enclosed in payment of your order. Send the order to us in the enclosed business reply envelope.

PARCEL POST is generally cheapest and most satisfactory for small shipments and with larger shipments in adjoining and nearby states.

Strawberry plants packed for shipment weigh approximately 4 pounds per 100 plants. Make up your order, calculate the approximate weight and if you do not know your zone from Allen Maryland, use distances given here-with or ask your postmaster.

With zone rate given here you can easily calculate the amount of postage to send. Be sure to send postage enough as any excess will be returned. If sufficient amount to pay parcel post charges is not sent with the order, the plants will be sent by express collect, or by parcel post, C. O. D., for the amount of postage due, as we cannot keep accounts and send bills for small items of postage.

PLANT WEIGHT

25 plants	1 lb.	250 plants	10 lbs.
50 plants	2 lbs.	500 plants	20 lbs.
100 plants	4 lbs.	1000 plants	40 lbs.

PARCEL POST RATES ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

No. of Plants	25	50	100	250	500	750	1,000
Zones 1 & 2, up to 150 mi. -----	\$.23	\$.27	\$.35	\$.59	\$.99	\$1.38	\$1.78
Zone 3, 150 to 300 mi. -----	.23	.29	.39	.70	1.21	1.73	2.24
Zone 4, 300 to 600 mi. -----	.24	.31	.45	.87	1.56	2.25	*2.94
Zone 5, 600 to 1,000 mi. -----	.26	.36	.54	1.10	2.02	*2.95	*3.87
Zone 6, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. -----	.28	.40	.64	1.36	*2.56	*3.75	*4.95
Zone 7, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. -----	.30	.46	.76	1.67	*3.19	*4.71	*6.23
Zone 8, 1,800 to -----	.32	.51	.87	1.95	*3.75	*5.56	*7.36

* Cheaper by Express for number of plants in these zones.

There is a minimum express charge of \$1.93 plus 6¢ tax, regardless of how small the package. Therefore the cost of shipping small orders or packages of plants will be cheaper sent by parcel post.

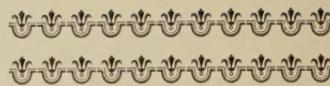
Price List For 1957

Early Varieties	25	50	100	250	500	750	1000	5000
BELLMAR -----	\$1.20	\$2.05	\$3.25	\$6.60	\$10.25	\$13.60	\$16.50	\$77.50
★BLAKEMORE -----	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	12.45	15.00	70.00
★DIXIELAND -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
DORSETT -----	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
DUNLAP -----	.90	1.50	2.40	4.80	7.50	10.37	12.00	55.00
★FAIRFAX -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
★KLONDYKE -----	.90	1.50	2.40	4.80	7.50	10.37	12.00	55.00
★KLONMORE -----	.90	1.50	2.40	4.80	7.50	10.37	12.00	55.00
★MIDLAND -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	80.00
MISSIONARY -----	.90	1.50	2.40	4.80	7.50	10.37	12.00	55.00
★PREMIER -----	1.20	2.05	3.25	6.60	10.25	13.60	16.50	77.50
★HOWARD 17 -----	1.20	2.05	3.25	6.60	10.25	13.60	16.50	77.50
TEMPLE -----	1.40	2.30	3.70	7.40	12.00	15.50	18.50	87.50
★TENNESSEAN -----	.90	1.50	2.40	4.80	7.50	10.37	12.00	55.00
★TENN. SHIPPER --	1.05	1.75	2.80	5.60	8.75	11.55	14.00	60.00
STELEMASTER --	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
Midseason Varieties								
ABERDEEN -----	1.10	1.80	2.90	5.80	9.05	11.95	14.50	62.50
ALBRITTON -----	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	12.45	15.00	70.00
★ARMORE -----	1.10	1.80	2.90	5.80	9.05	11.95	14.50	62.50
BIG JOE -----	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
★CATSKILL -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
EDEN -----	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
EMPIRE -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
FAIRLAND -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
PATHFINDER -----	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
POCAHONTAS --	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
SHASTA -----	1.05	1.75	2.80	5.60	8.75			
★SPARKLE -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
REDCROP -----	1.20	2.05	3.25	6.60	10.25	13.60	16.50	77.50
★TENN. BEAUTY --	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
VERMILION -----	1.20	2.00	3.20	6.40	10.00	13.20	16.00	75.00
Late Varieties								
AMBROSIA -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
FAIRPEAKE -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
GANDY -----	1.05	1.75	2.80	5.60	8.75	11.55	14.00	65.00
GIBSON -----	1.05	1.75	2.80	5.60	8.75	11.55	14.00	65.00
★RED STAR -----	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
★ROBINSON -----	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
★KARDINAL KING -	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
Everbearing Varieties								
GEM -----	2.25	3.75	6.00	12.00	18.75	24.75	30.00	140.00
MASTODON -----	2.40	4.00	6.40	12.80	20.00	26.40	32.00	150.00
STREAMLINER --	2.40	4.00	6.40	12.80	20.00	26.40	32.00	150.00
SUPERFECTION --	2.25	3.75	6.00	12.00	18.75	24.75	30.00	140.00

★ Varieties from virus free foundation stock.

If interested in more than 5,000 plants, write for quantity prices.

All plant shipments F. O. B. Allen, Maryland at prices quoted. Express and parcel post charges paid by purchaser.



Our 1957 Special Offers

Your choice of any 4 varieties listed in this catalog NOT PREPAID - This selection may be 1 Everbearer and 3 Standard Varieties.

100 plants, 25 of each of 4 varieties \$3.75
200 plants, 50 of each of 4 varieties 7.00
400 plants, 100 of each of 4 varieties 11.75
1000 plants, 250 of each of 4 varieties 22.50

Selections below delivered PREPAID

FOR \$3.75

25 Premier

25 Tenn. Beauty

25 Catskill

25 Robinson

Order of 50 plants -

each above sent

Prepaid for \$6.50

FOR \$4.50

25 Premier

25 Fairfax

25 Robinson

25 Everbearers

Order of 50 plants -

each above sent

Prepaid for \$7.75

FOR \$11.00

100 Catskill

100 Fairfax

100 Robinson

100 Premier

J. H. SHIVERS PLANT FARMS

ALLEN Wicomico County MARYLAND



Tingle Printing Co., Pittsville, Md.